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POETRY.

RESIGNATION.

BY H. W. LONGFELLOW.

There is no flock, however watched and tended,
But one dead lamb is there;
There is no firehouse however defended,
But one vacant chair.

The air is full of farewells to the dying,
And mournings for the dead;
The heart of Rachel for her children dying
Will not be comforted.

Let us be patient; these severe afflictions
Not from the ground arise,
But oftentimes celestial benedictions
Assume this dark disguise.

We see but dimly through the mists and vapors;
Amid these earthly damps,
What seem to us but dim funeral tapers,
May be heaven's distant lamps.

There is no Death! What seems so transient;
This life of mortal breath,
Is but a suburb of the life Elysian,
Whose portals we call Death.

She is not dead—the child of our affection—
But gone into that school,
Where she no longer needs our poor protection,
And Christ himself doth rule.

In that great cloister stillness and seclusion
By guardian angels led
Safe from temptation—safe from sin pollution,
She lives when we call dead.

Day after day we think what she is doing
In those bright realms of air,
Year after year her tender steps pursuing,
Behold her grown more fair.

Thus do we walk with her and keep unbroken
The bond which nature gives,
Thinking that our remembrance 'tho' unspoken,
May reach her where she lives.

Not as a child shall we again behold her;
For when with rapture wild;
In our embrace we again enfold her,
She will not be a child.

But a fair maiden in her Father's mansion,
Clothed with celestial grace,
And beautiful with all the soul's expansion,
Shall we behold her face.

And though at times impatient with emotion,
And anguish long suppressed,
The swelling heart leaves moaning like the ocean,
That cannot be at rest.

We will be patient; and assuage the feeling
We cannot wholly stay;
By silence sanctifying, not concealing
The grief that must have way.

AGRICULTURE.

FACTS ABOUT MILK.—Cream cannot rise through a great depth of milk. If, therefore, milk is desired to retain its cream for a time, it should be put into a deep, narrow dish; and if it is desired to free it most completely of cream, it should be poured into a broad, flat dish, not much exceeding one inch in depth. The evolution of cream is facilitated by a rise, and retarded by a depression of temperature. At the usual temperature of the dairy, 50 degrees Fahrenheit, all the cream will probably rise in thirty-six hours; but at 70 degrees, it will perhaps all rise in half that time; and when the milk is kept near the freezing point, the cream will rise very slowly, because it becomes solidified. In wet and cold weather, the milk is less rich than in dry and warm; and on this account more cheese is obtained in cold than in warm though not thundery weather. The season has its effects. The milk, in spring, is supposed to be best for drinking, and hence it would be best for calves; in summer it is best suited for cheese; and in autumn—the butter keeping better than that of the summer—cows less frequently milked than others give richer milk, and consequently more butter.

FACTS FOR FARMERS.—It is an error to plant seeds from a State further South. In a cold season only the seed from a colder climate will ripen well.

Never keep your cattle short; few farmers can afford it. If you starve them they will starve you.

It will not do to hoe a great field for a little crop, or to mow twenty acres for five loads of hay. Enrich the land, and it will pay you for it. Better farm thirty acres well, than fifty acres by halves.

The foot of the owner is the best manure for land.

Cut bushes that you wish to destroy in the summer, and with a sharp instrument—they will bleed freely and die.

Accounts should be kept, detailing the expenses and products of each field.

When an implement is no longer wanted for the season, lay it carefully aside, but first let it be well cleaned.

Obtain good seed, prepare your ground well, sow early, and pay very little attention to the moon.

KILLING HOGS.—We believe it to be a fact that pork sometimes shrinks much more on boiling than at others. It may not be easy to tell the reason. Something may depend on the kind of food with which it is fattened—but we have not any reason to suppose that the state of the moon or of the weather at the time of killing has any effect.

But there is an immense difference in breeds of hogs. There is also a great difference in ox beef. A yellow ox with long coarse hair always makes tender beef—while the short haired and brown ox will make tough beef.

The Berkshire breed of hogs is noted for making tough and stringy pork, while the Suffolk and the Middlesex and the Mackay are known to make pork remarkably tender and sweet.—Ed. Ploughman.

SUBMITTED TALES.

A Legend of the Weeping Chamber.

A STRANGE story was once told me by a Levantine lady of my acquaintance, which I shall endeavor to relate—as far as I am able with the necessary abridgments—in her own words. The circumstances under which she told it were peculiar. The family had just been disturbed by the visit of a ghost—a real ghost, visible, if not palpable. She was not what may be called superstitious; and though following with more or less assiduity the practices of her religion, was afflicted now and then with a fit of perfect materialism. I was surprised, therefore, to hear her relate, with every appearance of truth, the following incidents:

There is an old house in Beyrout, which for many successive years, was inhabited by a Christian family. It is of great extent, and was of yore fitted for the dwelling of a prince. The family had, indeed, in early times, been very rich; and almost fabulous accounts are current of the wealth of its founder, Fadallah Dahhan. He was a merchant; the owner of ships, the fitter-out of caravans. The regions of the East and of the West had been visited by him; and, after undergoing as many dangers and adventures as Sinbad, he had returned to spend the latter days of life in his native city. He built, accordingly, a magnificent dwelling, the courts of which he adorned with marble fountains, and the chambers with silk divans; and he was envied on account of his prosperity.

But, in the restlessness of his early years, he had omitted to marry, and now found himself near the close of his career without an heir to inherit his wealth and to perpetuate his name. This reflection often disturbed him; yet he was unwilling to take a wife because he was old. Every now and then, it is true, he saw men older than he, with fewer teeth and whiter beards taking to their bosoms maidens that bloomed like peaches just beginning to ripen against a wall; and his friends, who knew he would give a magnificent marriage-fee, urged him to do likewise. Once he looked with pleasure on a young person of not too tender years, whose parents proudly presented her to him; but having asked her in a whisper whether she would like to marry a withered old gentleman like himself, she frankly confessed a preference for his handsome young clerk, Harma, who earned a hundred piastres a month. Fadallah laughed philosophically, and took care that the young couple should be married under happy auspices.

One day he was proceeding along the street, and was surrounded by a number of merchants proud to walk by his side, and followed by two or three young men, who pressed near in order to be thought of the company, and thus establish their credit—when an old woman espied him, began to cry out, "Yeh! yeh! this is the man who has no wife and no child—this is the man who is going to die and leave his fortune to be robbed by his servants, or confiscated by the governor! And yet, he has a sagacious nose!" (the Orientals have observed that there is wisdom in a nose)—and a beard as long as my back! Yeh! yeh! what a wonderful sight to see!

Fadallah Dahhan stopped, and retorted, smiling, "Yeh! yeh! this is the woman that blames an old man for not marrying a young wife. Yeh! yeh! what a wonderful sight to see!"

Then the woman replied, "O, my lord, every pig's tail curls not in the same direction, nor does every maiden admire the passing quality of youth. If thou wilt, I will bestow on thee a wife, who will love thee as thou lovest thyself, and serve thee as the angels serve Allah. She is more beautiful than any of the daughters of Beyrout, and her name is Selima, a name of good augury."

The friends of Fadallah laughed, as did the young men who followed in their wake, and urged him to go and see this peerless beauty, if it were only for a joke. Accordingly, he told the woman to lead the way. But she said he must mount his mule, for they had to go some distance into the country. He mounted and, with a single servant, went forth from the gates—the woman preceding—and rode until he reached a village in the mountains. Here, in a poor little house, he found Selima; clothed in the very commonest style, engaged in making divan cushions. She was a marvelously beautiful girl, and the heart of the merchant at once began to yearn toward her; yet he endeavored to restrain himself, and said, "This beautiful thing is not for me." But the woman cried out, "Selima, wilt thou consent to love this old man?"

The girl gazed in his face a while, and then, folding her hands across her bosom, said, "Yes; for there is goodness in his countenance." Fadallah wept with joy; and, returning to the city, announced his approaching marriage to his friends. According to custom, they expressed civil surprise to his face; but, when his back was turned, they whispered that he was an

old fool, and had been the dupe of a she-adventurer.

The marriage took place with ceremonies of royal magnificence; and Selima, who passed unmoved from extreme poverty to abundant riches, seemed to merit the position of the greatest lady in Beyrout. Never was woman more prudent than she. No one ever knew her previous history, nor that of her mother. Some said that the life of misery, perhaps of shame, was before them, when this unexpected marriage took place. Selima's gratitude to Fadallah was unbounded; and out of gratitude grew love. The merchant daily offered up thanks for the bright diamond which had come to shine in his house.

In due time a child was born; a boy lovely as his mother; and they named him Halil. With what joy he was received, what festivities announced the glad intelligence to the town, may easily be imagined. Selima and Fadallah resolved to devote themselves to his education, and determined that he should be the most accomplished youth of Bar-er-Sham. But a long succession of children followed, each more beautiful than the former—some boys, some girls; and every new comer was received with additional delight and still grander ceremonies; so that the people began to say, "Is this a race of sovereigns?"

Now Halil grew up to the age of twelve—still a charming lad; but the parents, always fully occupied by the last arrival, had not carried out their project of education. He was as wild and untamed as a colt, and spent more of his time in the street than in the company of his mother who, by degrees, began to look upon him with a kind of calm friendship due to strangers. Fadallah as he took his accustomed walk with his merchant friends used from time to time to encounter a ragged boy fighting in the streets with the sons of the Jew butcher; but his eyes beginning to grow dim, he often passed without recognizing him. One day, however, Halil breathless and bleeding, ran up and took refuge beneath the skirt of his mantle from a crowd of savage urchins. Fadallah was amazed, and said, "O, my son for I think thou art my son—what evil hath befallen thee, and wherefore do I see thee in this state?" The boy, whose voice was choked by sobs, looked in his face, and said, "Father, I am the son of the richest merchant of Beyrout, and behold, there is no one so little cared for."

Fadallah's conscience smote him, and he wiped the boy's bleeding face with the corner of his silk caftan, and blessed him; and, taking him by the hand, led him away. The merchants smiled benignly one to the other, and pointing with their thumbs, said, "We have seen the model youth!" While they laughed and sneered Fadallah, humbled, yet resolved, returned to his house, leading the ragged Halil, and entered his wife's chamber. Selima was playing with her seventh child, and teaching it to lip the word "Baba"—about the amount of education which she had found time to bestow on each of her offspring. When she saw the plight of her eldest son she frowned, and was about to scold him; but Fadallah interposed, and said, "Wife, speak no harsh words. We have not done our duty by this boy. May God forgive us; but we have looked on these children that have bloomed from thee, more as playthings than as deposits for which we are responsible. Halil has become a wild out-of-door lad, doubting with some reason of our love. It is too late to bring him back to the destiny we had dreamt of; but he must not be left to grow up thus uncared for. I have a brother established in Bassora; to him will I send the lad to learn the art of commerce, and to exercise himself in adventure, as his father did before him. Bestow thy blessing upon him, Selima, (here the good old man's voice trembled), and may God in his mercy forgive both thee and me for the neglect which has made this parting necessary. I shall know that I am forgiven, if before I go down into the tomb, my son return a wise and a sober man; not unmindful that we gave him life, and forgetting that, until now, we have given him little else."

Selima laid her seventh child in its cradle of carved wood, and drew Halil to her bosom, and Fadallah knew that she loved him still, because she kissed his face, regardless of the blood and dirt that stained it. She then washed him and gave him a purse of gold, and handed him over to his father; who had resolved to send him off by the caravan that started that very afternoon. Halil, surprised and made happy by unwonted caresses, was yet delighted at the idea of beginning an adventurous life; and went away, manfully stifling his sobs, and endeavoring to assume the grave deportment of a merchant. Selima shed a few tears, and then attracted by a crow and a chuckle from the cradle, began to tickle the infant's soft double chin; and went on with her interrupted lesson—"Baba, Baba."

Halil started on his journey, and having passed through the Valley of Robbers, the Valley of Lions, and the Valley of Devils—this is the way in which Orientals localize the supposed dangers of traveling—arrived at the good city of Bassora; where his uncle received him well, and promised to send him as supercargo on board the first vessel he dispatched to the Indian sea. What time was spent by the caravan upon the road, the narrative does not state. Travelling is slow work in the East; but almost immediately on his arrival in Bassora, Halil was engaged in a love adventure. If traveling is slow, the approaches of manhood are rapid. The youth's curiosity was excited by the extraordinary care taken to conceal his cousin Miriam from his sight; and having introduced himself in her garden, beheld, and, struck by her wonderful beauty, loved her. With an Oriental fondness, he confessed the truth to his uncle, who listened with anger and dismay, and told him that Miriam was betrothed to the Sultan. Halil perceived the danger of indulging his passion, and promised to suppress it; but while he played a prudent part, Miriam's curiosity was also excited, and she, too, beheld and loved her cousin. Bolts and bars cannot keep two such affections asunder. They met and plighted their troth, and were married secretly, and were happy. But inevitable discovery came.—Miriam was thrown into a dungeon; and the unhappy Halil, loaded with chains, was put on board a vessel not as supercargo, but as prisoner; with orders that he should be left in some distant country.

Meanwhile a dreadful pestilence fell upon Beyrout, and among the first sufferers was an eighth little one, that had just learned to say "Baba." Selima was almost too astonished to be grieved. It seemed to her impossible that death should come into her house, and meddle with the fruits of so much suffering and love.—When they came to take away the little form which she had so often fondled, her indignation burst forth, and she smote the first old woman who stretched out her hand to take the child. But a shriek from her waiting-woman announced that another victim was singled out; and the frantic mother rushed like a tigress to defend the young that yet remained to her.—But the enemy was invisible; and (so the story goes) all her little ones dropped one by one and died; so that on the seventh day Selima sat in her nursery gazing about with stony eyes, and counting her losses upon her fingers—Iskender, Selima, Wardy, Fadallah, Henna, Hennaah, Geregese—seven in all. Then she remembered Halil, and her neglect of him; and, lifting up her voice, she wept aloud; and, as the tears rushed fast and hot down her cheeks, her heart yearned for her absent boy, and she would have parted with worlds to have fallen upon his breast—would have given up her life in return for one word of pardon and of love.

Fadallah came in to her; and he was now very old and feeble. His back was bent, and his transparent hand trembled as it clutched a cane. A white beard surrounded a still whiter face; and as he came near his wife he held out his hand toward her with an uncertain gesture, as if the room had been dark. This world appeared to him but dimly. "Selima," said he, "the Giver hath taken me, too, must go in our turn. Weep, my love; but weep with admiration, for those little ones that have gone to sing in the golden cages of Paradise. There is a heavier sorrow in my heart. Since my first-born, Halil departed for Bassora, I have only written once to learn intelligence of him.—He was then well, and had been received with favor by his uncle. We have never done our duty by that boy." His wife replied, "Do not reproach me; for I reproach myself more bitterly than thou canst do. Write, then, to thy brother to obtain tidings of the beloved one. I will make of this chamber a weeping chamber. It has resounded with merriment enough.—All my children learned to laugh and talk here. I will hang it with black, and erect a tomb in the midst; and every day I will come and spend two hours, and weep for those who are gone and for him who is absent." Fadallah approved her design; and they made a weeping chamber, and lamented therein. But their letters to Bassora remained unanswered; and they began to believe that fate had chosen a solitary tomb for Halil.

One day, a woman, dressed in the garb of the poor, came to the house of Fadallah with a boy about twelve years old.—When the merchant saw them he was struck with amazement, for he believed in the boy the likeness of his son, Halil; and he called aloud to Selima who, when she came, shrieked with amazement. The woman told her story, and it appeared that she was Miriam. Having spent some months in prison, she had escaped and taken refuge in a forest in the house of her nurse. Here she had given birth to a son, whom she had called by her father's name.

When her strength returned, she had set out as a beggar to travel over the world in search of her lost husband. Marvellous were the adventures she underwent, God protecting her throughout, until she came to the land of Persia, where she found Halil working as a slave in the garden of the Governor of Fars. After a few stolen interviews, she had again resumed her wanderings to seek for Fadallah, that he might redeem his son with wealth; but had passed several years upon the road.

Fortune, however, now smiled upon this unhappy family, and in spite of his age, Fadallah set out for Fars. Heaven made the desert easy, and the road short for him. On a fine calm evening he entered the gardens of the governor, and found his son gaily singing as he trimmed an orange tree. After a vain attempt to preserve an incognito, the good old man lifted up his hands, and shouting, "Halil, my first-born!" fell upon the breast of the astonished slave. Sweet was the interview in the orange, the sweet murmured conversation between the strong young man and the trembling patriarch, until the perfumed dew of evening fell upon their heads. Halil's liberty was easily obtained, and father and son returned in safety to Beyrout. Then the Weeping Chamber was closed, and the door walled up; and Fadallah and Selima lived happily until age gently did its work at their appointed times; and Halil and Miriam inherited the house and the wealth that had been gathered for them.

The supernatural part of the story remains to be told. The Weeping Chamber was never again opened; but every time that a death was about to occur in the family, a shower of heavy tear-drops were heard to fall upon its marble floor, and low wailings came through the walled doorway. Years, centuries, passed away, and the mystery repeated itself with unwavering uniformity. The family fell into poverty, and only occupied a portion of the house, but invariably before one of its members sickened unto death, a shower of heavy drops, as from a thunder cloud, pattered on the pavement of the Weeping Chamber, and one heard distinctly at night through the whole house. At length the family quitted the country in search of better fortunes elsewhere, and the house remained for a long time uninhabited.

The lady who narrated the story went to live in the house, and passed some years without being disturbed; but one night she was lying awake, and distinctly heard the warning shower dripping heavily in the Weeping Chamber. Next day the news came of her mother's death, and she hastened to remove to another dwelling. The house has since been utterly abandoned to rats, mice, beetles, and an occasional ghost seen sometimes streaming along the rain-pierced terraces. No one has ever attempted to violate the solitude of the sanctuary where Selima wept for the seven little ones taken to the grave, and for the absent one whom she had treated with unmotherly neglect.

LAW OF R. I. ISLAND.

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND AND PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS.

In General Assembly, January Session, A. D. 1852.

AN ACT in relation to the Stonington Railroad.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:

Section 1. That from and after the first day of April, 1852, the New York, Providence and Boston Railroad Company shall transport all passengers coming to said Railroad at any point thereof by line or lines of stages, on equal terms; giving or making no discount or reduction in favor of any passengers coming by any such line; or in case any discount or reduction is made by said company in favor of passengers coming by any stage line, the same discount and reduction shall be made in favor of any passengers coming to said Railroad by any other line of stages at the same point, and similar reduction and discount shall be made in favor of passengers coming by any other lines of stages at any other point of said Railroad to be transported over said road; and such discount or reduction from the usual fare said Railroad shall in all cases be as nearly as may be in proportion to the distance such passengers are coming to or going from such Railroad by stage lines at different points shall be transported by said Railroad company, and said Railroad company shall not directly or indirectly discriminate in any manner between passengers who help or occupy seats on said road by any such stage lines at the same point, or at different points, except as herein provided.

Section 2. In case said Railroad company shall in any manner violate the provisions of this act, they shall be liable for all damages the party injured may sustain, and in case of recovery against them shall pay treble costs of suit to the party recovering them. True Copy—Witness.

A. POTTER, Sec'y.

AN ACT enlarging the jurisdiction of special Courts of Common Pleas, and amending proceedings therein.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows: Section 1. Special Courts of Common Pleas, in addition to the powers now conferred by said Courts, shall have cognizance concurrent with the ordinary Courts of Common Pleas, of all actions for possession of tenements or estates let against tenants or persons who have broken the terms or conditions of the lease or agreement under which they hold, and against tenants or persons who hold or occupy tenements or estates by wrongful entry or detainer.

Section 2. All special Courts of Common Pleas shall contain therein next after the day and year appointed for the holding of the Court, the words or words to the following effect: "and the answer or plea in this cause shall be filed four days prior to said day;" and in case any such writ shall not contain said clause, the action thereby commenced may be answered by the defendant on the day appointed for the holding of the Court.

Section 3. Anything contained in the Act entitled "An Act establishing Courts of Common Pleas" is inconsistent herewith is hereby repealed.

True Copy—Witness.

A. POTTER, Sec'y.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Historical Anecdote.

As it is well known in the annals of our naval history, Commodore Jones while in command of the sloop-of-war "Wasp," after a short but hard fought action, captured the British sloop "Frolic," his superior in force, as acknowledged by the enemy themselves. Shortly after the action both vessels were captured by the seventy-four "Poitiers." Commodore Jones, being unable to escape in consequence of injuries sustained in his late encounter. The "Wasp" and "Frolic" were both taken as prizes to Bermuda from which place the American officers were sent home and exchanged. The "Wasp" was repaired and fitted out as a British cruiser, and attached to the squadron at that time engaged in the blockade of New York harbor, of which the "Poitiers" was the flag ship. While attending to these new duties the ship and crew met with an awful fate. In the midst of an awful thunder storm, at night, the crew of a ship a few miles distant were startled by a tremendous explosion, immediately succeeding a burst of thunder and lightning, when the whole heavens were illumined in the direction of the "Wasp," for a few moments, until night again spread her sable mantle over the troubled waters. The ill fated "Wasp" was never again seen and not until the deep shall yield up its treasures will all the secrets of that fatal night be revealed. The ocean was dotted with fragments, but not a soul survived to tell the tale.

Commodore Jones, in relating this anecdote, suggested a reason for the catastrophe. While in command of the "Wasp," he was careful that conductors were rigged to every mast; for he considered the ship in especial danger from the effects of lightning, as the mizen mast stepped through the magazine. In his engagement with the "Frolic," his spars and rigging were much cut to pieces, and in her subsequent repairs at Bermuda by her captors, doubtless the same precautions were not observed. The bolt that struck the mast must have communicated immediately to the magazine, and destroyed at once both crew and ship.

Pleasures of Contentment.

I have a rich neighbor who is always so busy that he has no leisure to laugh; the whole business of his life is to get money, and more money, that he may still get more and more money. He is still dragging on, saying as Solomon says, "The diligent hand maketh rich." And it is true, indeed but he considers not that it is not in the power of riches to make a man happy, for it was wisely said by a man of great observation, "That there be as many miseries beyond riches as on this side of them." We see but the outside of a rich man's happiness; a few consider him to be like the silkworm, that when he seems to play, is at the very same time spinning her own bowels; and consuming herself. And this many rich men do—loading themselves with corroding cares, to keep what they have already got. Let us therefore, be thankful for health and competence, and above all, for a quiet conscience.

Isaac Walton.

The Power of a Good Life.

Gon and good angels alone know the vast, the incalculable influence that goes out into the universe of spirit, and thence flows into the universe of matter, from the conquered evil, and the voiceless prayer of one solitary soul. Wouldst thou bring the world unto God? then live near him thyself. If divine life pervade thine own soul, everything that touches thee will receive the electric spark, though thou mayest be unconscious of being charged therewith. This surely would be the highest, to strive to keep near the holy, not for the sake of our own reward here or hereafter, but that through love to God we might bless our neighbor. This only should be our end and object.

Learn Children to Love God.

If parents were really as anxious that their children should love God, as that they should love themselves, they would use the same means for exciting this love; they would not so much enforce it as a duty that He should be loved and thanked, as to lead the child to do so of his own accord; they would endeavor that He should be associated in their minds with every idea of cheerfulness and enjoyment, and thus lay the foundation for a pure, rational, and efficient religious principle, the only source of permanent happiness.

HOPE.

True hope is based on the energy of character. A strong mind always hopes, and has always cause to hope, because it knows the mutability of human affairs, and how slight a circumstance may change the whole course of events. Such a spirit, too, rests upon itself: it is not confined to partial views, or to one particular object. And if, at last, all should be lost, it has saved itself—its own integrity and worth.

From Hunt's Merchant's Magazine.

Fisheries of the United States.

Two codfish is an inhabitant of cold waters, though not choosing the coldest, and being found, also, thinly, under mild temperatures. Its principal resort, on the coast of the American continent, is the region already alluded to, as frequented by English, French, and American fishermen, lying within the 40th and extending beyond the 50th degree of north latitude, and embraced nearly within the 56th and 65th degrees of west longitude. The most celebrated of the grounds embraced within these limits are the Grand Bank of Newfoundland and the northern coast of Labrador. Labrador is a vast, cold, desert region, peopled only by the Esquimaux, the most diminutive and degraded of the human race. It spreads from the Gulf of St. Lawrence to Hudson's Straits, each of its two coasts being about ten degrees in extent. In the year 1820, the statistics of the fisheries on the Labrador coast, according to a statement in the *Quebec Star*, were as follows:—

Vessels.	Men.	Fish. Cwt.
Fin. United States, 1,600	15,000	1,100,000
Newfoundland, 400	4,000	350,000
Nova Scotia, 100	800	70,000
Eng. Jersey &c., 80	4,000	240,000
Lower Canada, 8	150	5,000
N. Brunswick, 20	160	8,000
Magdalen Is., 20	160	8,000

VALUE AT A LOW ESTIMATE.
2,000,000 cwt. fish, at 10s., £1,000,000
4,500 tons cod oil, at £20, 90,000
Skins, furs, seal oil, salmon, &c., 22,000

£1,112,000

The Grand Bank, situated on the east side of the Island of Newfoundland, is from 400 to 600 miles in length, in the widest part about 200 miles in width, and covered by a depth of 25 to 95 fathoms.—Of late years it has been abandoned by the English, who formerly had an extensive fishery there, to the French and Americans. The best fishing ground on this bank is between the 42d and 46th parallels of latitude. To the eastward of Grand Bank are two small banks, called Jagne Bank and Oter Bank, and within, to the westward, stretching from its southern extremity across to Nova Scotia, are a series of banks and ledges, the principal of which are the following:—Green Bank, Whale Bank, Banque Bank, St. Peter's Bank, the Middle Ground, Le Havre Bank, Can-so Bank, Sable Island Bank, and Roseway Bank. The coasts of Newfoundland and the Gulf of St. Lawrence afford other excellent fishing grounds. The cod is found also, in small numbers, along the whole coast of New England.

The mackerel travels over a large portion of the ground visited by the cod, but as it likes warmer water, preferring a moderately cool temperature, it goes further south and a less distance north. The nature of its food may be a partial cause, also, of these movements. It swims at various depths, but none of them far below the surface, while the cod seeks the very bottom. It enters harbors and rivers, and goes up as far as the limit of tide-water.—In winter it migrates to the south, and returns early in the spring, at which time our fishermen go as far as the capes of Virginia to meet and have their first strike among the northward-moving schools. This southern mackerel trip is not usually a very profitable one. The fish are poor, and often hardly worth taking, and the fares are usually small. Only a portion of those who are engaged during the summer mackerel-trip make this southern trip. The advantages of it are, that if the mackerel should be coming in plenty, and be easily taken, those who advance to meet them will have one more blow at them than those who wait, and as the profits are very large on such occasions, it makes a material difference in the result. Another thing is, that a crew for the season may be more easily obtained in the early part of the spring than later, when the great body of vessels are fitting out together for both the cod and mackerel fisheries, and when employment generally is more abundant.—After an absence of six or seven weeks, they follow the mackerel northward, and after packing out the southern catch, attack them in the Bay of Massachusetts, or depart to seek them in their more distant resort. Through the summer season, and until late in the fall, there is a large fleet in the Massachusetts Bay, &c., the "bay" fishery ranging from the latitude of Cape Cod to the Bay of Fundy. The mackerel are often taken plentifully here, but the average result is less favorable than that obtained further to the north. The vessels in the bay are not out the whole season, but return to port at convenience; the greater part once in several weeks, some nearly every week, and the whole fleet, if near enough, running in, for shelter on the appearance of a storm. The mackerel are very eccentric in their habits, appearing sometimes in great numbers at one place, while they are to be found nowhere else around. By the time a large number of vessels have congregated at that spot, they may be wholly missing, and may have reappeared at some place just before departure. These movements make it necessary for the vessels to make frequent and sudden changes of their positions, and keep up a game of chance. Where the mackerel have been large fleets may often be seen lying to, and fruitlessly endeavoring to "call up" the objects of their search not even "getting a bite;" while at the place where the mackerel are, at this time, may be seen only a half-dozen, a couple, or a lone vessel, filling up as fast as the fish can be drawn in. The most frequented spots in the "bay" are Jeffrey's Bank off Penobscot Bay, in about latitude 43°, longitude 68°; Cash's Ledge, latitude 43°, longitude 69°; Jeffrey's Ledge, latitude 43°, longitude 70°; and George's Shoal, off Cape Cod, in about latitude 42°, longitude 68°. At one of these places, several hundred vessels may often be seen gathered at one time.

(To be continued.)

CONGRESSIONAL.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Feb. 13.

SENATE.—The private calendar was then taken up. And several bills considered. No vote was taken; the Senate adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE.—Mr. Venable, from the committee on the judiciary, said a memorial of Wm. Alexander had been received by them, preferring charges against the Hon. J. D. Watson, Judge for the District of Texas. On examination, the committee are satisfied that the matter should be further investigated, and he therefore asked for the adoption of a resolution authorizing them to send for persons and papers, and power to examine witnesses under oath. After some debate the resolution to send for persons and papers was adopted. The House then went into committee on private bills. Two bills were considered and laid aside to be reported to the House, but were not acted on, and then the House adjourned to Monday.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 16.

SENATE.—The bill relinquishing to the city of Burlington the land lying between that city and Mississippi river was taken up and passed. A bill granting land to Iowa in aid of the construction of certain railroads therein, was taken up. Mr. Ball resumed his remarks commenced on Thursday last, and spoke till near 4 o'clock, when the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—Mr. Orr introduced a resolution which was adopted requesting the President to inform the House whether the accounts of Prosper M. Wetmore, late navy agent, have been adjusted, if not whether steps have been taken for that purpose, and calling for other information relating to the alleged defalcation.

Mr. Clarke presented a petition of 100 citizens of Rhode Island, in favor of Boynton and Sears now confined in prison at Washington, convicted of aiding slaves to escape, asking Congress to interfere and effect their release. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Hendricks, from the committee on mileage of the delegate from Oregon.—The bill proposes to repeal the provision a law which allows him \$2500 for mileage. Pending a motion to reconsider the bill to the committee on mileage, the House adjourned.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 17.

SENATE.—The chair presented two letters from Kossuth, thanking the Senate for the reception given him by Congress.—Mr. Badger moved that the documents be laid on the table. Carried.

Mr. Underwood presented a petition in favor of the recognition of the republic of Liberia; also to establish a line of steamers to that port.

The bill granting land to Iowa for certain railroads being next in order, the discussion was resumed, after which the further consideration of the subject was postponed. And after a short executive session the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—The House immediately resumed consideration of the mileage bill, which was pending on the adjournment yesterday.

The debate was continued by Messrs. Toombs, Hibbard, McMullen and Washburn, in opposition to the bill, and Messrs. Stewart, Parker of Indiana, and Stanton of Tennessee, in favor. Pending the discussion the House adjourned.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 18.

SENATE.—The chair presented a communication from the President, through the Secretary of State, relative to the convention with Brazil and this government.

Mr. Fish presented a memorial from Henry Grinnell, tendering to the government his two vessels—the Advance and the Rescue—recently returned from the Arctic Ocean, to be fitted out and sent with others, including a steam propeller, in the Spring, in search of Sir John Franklin. Referred to the Naval Committee.

The Senate ordered Kossuth's letter to be printed, by yeas 21, to nays 20.

The Senate then resumed the reconsideration of the Iowa land bill.

Mr. Underwood spoke in support of his amendment replying to Sumner and others, and without concluding, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—Mr. Jones called for the regular order of the day, being the bill to regulate the mileage of the members from Oregon. The bill was then taken up and Mr. Hendricks took the floor in a speech in its favor.

The vote ordering the engrossment, was then reconsidered, and the bill read a third time and passed.

The House then took up the bill granting to Wisconsin right of way and lands for Railroads. Mr. Porter obtained the floor, when on motion the House adjourned.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 19.

SENATE.—The House bill to regulate the mileage of the delegates from Oregon, was read twice, and debated.

The Iowa Railroad bill was then taken up and Mr. Underwood concluded his speech. The subject was then postponed.

Mr. Hunter reported a joint resolution providing for the extension of the time of the commissions under the treaty with Brazil, to nine months from the first of March next. Objections being raised, the resolution was laid over. Adjourned.

The House on motion, resumed the consideration of the bill granting to Missouri certain land for Railroads.

Mr. Rantoul argued for an hour in support of the bill, which he said was not confined to mere local or sectional interest.—The disposition of the public domain was of great national importance, and should be managed in such a way as to build up the public interest. Railroads, he said, between the East and the West and the Northeast open an immense avenue of trade, and lead to an interchange of agricultural products, which would prove beneficial to both.

Mr. Fisklin followed. He spoke in favor of donating the lands for the public interest, and thought it was the policy of the government to place upon every quarter and section of land a tenant who would cultivate it.

Mr. Orr obtained the floor. Adjourned.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

PROVIDENCE, Friday, Feb. 13.

SENATE.—Read and Passed.—Petition of Samuel Clarke, guardian, for leave to sell real estate; Resolution relative to defraying the expenses of the anticipated reception of Louis Kossuth, during the vacation of the General Assembly; Resolution relative to the publication of the report of the School Commission, Concurrences; Petition of J. C. Peckham, to have license extended; Resolution to improve the grounds and to lay a flag walk around the State House in Newport; Proposition of H. P. Walling, to construct a map of the State; Petition of Joseph Ralph, a prisoner for debt in jail, for liberation; An act in relation to the keeper of the Providence county jail; An act to incorporate the Quindici Baptist Society; Petition of the Pawtucket Street Christian Society, for change of name. The Senate concurred in the vote of the House on the resolution of adjournment, with the amendment, extending the time to Friday, Feb. 20; The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE.—Mr. Barstow, from the committee to whom was referred the bill from the Senate, made a report recommending to concur with certain verbal amendments and by leaving off those sections referring to the bill to the people. The consideration of the bill was referred to Tuesday.

Read and concurred.—Petition of Samuel Clarke, to sell real estate; An act to prevent shooting on the Island of Patience, Prudence and Hope; Report of committee on militia; Senate's amendment to the resolution of adjournment.

Granted and acts passed.—Bank of Commerce in Providence, for repayment of tax. Thomas Osborne et al., for act of incorporation; Petition of First Baptist Society of Olneyville for amendment of charter; Petition of Margaret Barrett, for the liberation of Ellen Cummings.

The House adjourned until Monday.

PROVIDENCE, Saturday, Jan. 14.

SENATE.—Several petitions were received and referred to appropriate committees. The Senate then took up the order of the day—the act in addition to an act for the preservation of oysters and other shell fish within the waters of this State—which, after much debate, was passed with many amendments to the bill as reported by the committee.

The Senate adjourned to Monday.

PROVIDENCE, Monday, Feb. 16.

SENATE.—Read and passed.—An act in amendment of an act to establish the limits of the several jail yards. The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE.—There was no business on the table and the House adjourned.

PROVIDENCE, Tuesday, Feb. 17.

SENATE.—Concurrences.—Petition of certain pew holders of First Universalist Society in Providence, for leave to increase tax on their pews; petition of the First Baptist Society in Olneyville for a amendment of charter. The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE.—The Senate Lignor Bill having been assigned as the special order of the day for this morning, was taken up.—The amendment adopted by the Senate to submit the law to the popular vote was stricken out. An amendment was adopted fixing the Third Monday of May as the day when the law shall go into operation. The law thus amended was passed by the following vote:

AYES—Messrs. Adams, H. Anthony, Arnold, Barstow, Bailey, Blodgett, F. Brown, Brownell, Carpenter, Clarke, Collins, Durfee, Eldred, Fenner, Finch, Greene, Hall, D. S. Harris, Holden, Hopkins, Johnson, Kenyon, Money, Osborne, C. C. Potter, Rathbone, Rhodes, Roberts, Robinson, Sheffield, Spencer, Stone, Tourtelotte, Wadsworth, 24.

NOES—Messrs. Allen, Angell, J. Anthony, G. H. Brown, Chase, Comstock, Cottrell, Cranston, D. Davis, Fiske, Gavit, Goodwin, E. Harris, Hazard, Hunter, A. C. Mathewson, Phelps, Purinton, Taft, Turner, Weaver, Wetherill, Williams, Wright—26.

Read and passed.—An act authorizing the town council of North Providence to establish side-walks in said town; vote allowing sundry amendments.

The bill from the Senate for the abolition of imprisonment for debt was taken up and rejected without a count, only one voice being heard in its favor.

Resolution requesting the Governor to transmit to our Senators and Representatives in Congress, the resolution passed relative to James H. West; read and passed. Adjourned.

PROVIDENCE, Wednesday, Feb. 18.

SENATE.—The House resolution requesting the Governor to transmit copies of the resolution in relation to James H. West, to our Senators and Representatives in Congress, was passed.

Petition of the Congressional Society of Barrington, was concurred in.

Petition of Pitman B. Clark, for discharge of recognizance, granted.

Petition of Margaret Varry, for liberation of Ellen Cummings, was granted.

Petition of William Middow, for remission of fine and costs, was so far granted as to remit so much of the fine and costs as belong to the State.

The Committee on Finance asked to be discharged from further consideration of the petition of John W. Richmond in relation to the State debt. They were discharged and the subject was referred to a Select Committee.

Petition of Edward Seagraves for incorporation of Union Mutual Insurance Company, concurred.

An act to incorporate the Central Baptist Society of Tiverton was passed.

The act to establish the office of Auditor of Accounts, were non-concurred in.

The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE.—Report of the Commissioners on the Boundary line between Rhode Island and Massachusetts, was read and communicated to the Senate.

An Act giving additional powers to the Town Council of the town of Newport—preventing cattle from running at large—was read and referred to the Committee on Corporations.

The Finance Committee were discharged from the further consideration of the petition of John W. Richmond, for the payment of State certificates. The petition and certificates were then referred to a special committee, with instructions to report whether the certificate was based on any certificate once redeemed in paper money.

Resolution allowing ten dollars extra compensation to such papers as publish the laws, for publishing the School law, was passed.

Act to amend the charter of the Hartford, Providence and Fishkill Railroad Company, was passed.

Act in amendment of the acts for the preservation of Oysters and other shell fish

CALIFORNIA NEWS.

IN the State, from the Senate, was amended and passed in concurrence.

The special committee in the case of the Tiverton contested election, reported in writing, that the present incumbents are entitled to their seats. The report was accepted.

PROVIDENCE, Thursday, Feb. 19.

SENATE.—A resolution to release all claims of the State to the Arsenal of the Kentish Guards, at East Greenwich, was read and passed.

The Judiciary Committee, reported the bill for preventing the manufacture of intoxicating liquors, and the sale of the same as a beverage, and recommended that the Senate non-concur with the amendments of the House.

After some debate the question was taken on concurring with the House in the passage of the bill as amended. It was negatived as follows:

AYES—Messrs. Brinckell, Chapin, Champlin, Church, Diman, Francis, Hawkes, Porter, Sisson, Whitman, Wilcox—11.

NOES—His Honor, W. B. Lawrence, Messrs. Angell, Anthony, Ballou, Barnes, Bradford, Collins, Cross, Fry, A. C. Greene, L. Greene, N. Greene, Hill, Hazard, Knowles, Macy, Manchester, Potter, Spink, Waterman—20.

The Judiciary Committee reported an act in relation to acts heretofore passed by the General Assembly. Passed in concurrence.

An act in amendment of an act in relation to the election of civil officers. Concurred.

An act amending the charter of the Hartford, Providence and Fishkill Railroad Company, passed in concurrence.

An act explanatory of an act to revise and amend the several acts for the election of civil officers—passed.

The petition of Sarah B. T. Wheeler, for change of name, was granted.

A resolution making additional appropriations for the improvement of North and South Court streets, in the city of Providence, was passed in concurrence.

The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE.—Act giving additional powers to the Town Council of the town of Newport, was passed.

Resolve appropriating \$100 to purchase chandelier and repair coat house in Bristol, was passed.

An act to revise and amend the several acts in relation to the election of civil officers, was taken up by sections.

A large number of amendments were adopted, without debate, and the bill was then passed in concurrence, without a division.

The act to restore, enlarge and preserve the permanent School Fund, was taken up and read.

Mr. Cranston addressed the House in opposition to the bill. His remarks occupied about two hours of time.

The House then adjourned.

WHEAT.—We learn from Judge Divine a resident in Santa Clara valley, that several farmers in that section of the State are making preparations for sowing wheat, and that probably two thousand acres of this grain will be put in this winter.

ENGLAND.—Summons were issued on Friday for a Privy Council to be held on Monday at Buckingham Palace, at which the Royal speech will be arranged. The principle of the new reform bills will be neither disfranchisement nor enfranchisement as far as regards localities, but only a general enlargement of existing constitutions.

The strike among the operatives, who have lately added considerable numbers to their body, still continues without any immediate prospect of an arrangement between them and their employers.

The gold discoveries in Australia have induced serious propositions for the establishment of a mint in that distant colony.

The demand for freight and passage to Australia has increased in some degree since the recent accounts. The parties going out consist chiefly of laboring classes.

Capt. Penny has again volunteered his services in the new Arctic searching expedition, but the Admiralty do not seem inclined to avail themselves of his services. It is said that Capt. Penny will have an expedition fitted out for him by private subscription.

FRANCE.—Paris dates are to Friday.—The President gave a grand dinner on Thursday to a distinguished party of Englishmen. He expressed great regret at the prevalence of a belief in England that he had warlike intentions towards that country. He had lived there long enough to acquire respect for its people and institutions, and he still had a great many friends there. As to the rumor that he intended to make war, it is simply absurd.

The internal condition of France continued to be agitated by the anti Orleans decrees of the 23d of January, and the public reprobation of the measure appeared to be expressed as loudly as the reign of terror permitted.

Prince Jerome Bonaparte had been nominated President of the Senate, and M. Meynard, a Senator, first Vice President. The President of the six sections of the Council had also been appointed. The Council would begin its functions immediately. The Consultative Commissions are dissolved.

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The Minister of the Interior has addressed a circular to the Prefects to release immediately, and restore to their families, all poor misled insurgents. Military and judicial authorities will receive similar orders.

It is believed that the President will not modify the decree respecting the Orleans property, but that he will grant the family some indemnity.

The testamentary executors of Louis Philippe had issued an opinion, signed by the most eminent members of the bar, declaring the decrees illegal.

The Monitor of the 29th publishes M. Fould's financial expose, showing an estimated deficit for the year, of twenty millions of francs. It was considered satisfactory on the Bourse.

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ITALY.—It is stated that the Chamber of Deputies of Turin had been occupied with the proposed government measures for the regulation of the Press. Its session was entirely despoiled, and the debate was adjourned. The Pope had appointed a commission for the purpose of introducing the most rigid economy in the public expenditures.

Epitome of French History.—Universal suffering and vote by bullet.—Punch

CALIFORNIA NEWS.

THE steamers EL DORADO, FALCON and UNITED STATES have arrived at New York bringing dates from California to Jan. 21st, 356 passengers and \$1,200,000 in gold dust.

The weather in California has been delightful. There has been plenty of rain, and but two nights when the thermometer fell to the freezing point. Green peas are in bloom, as well as wild and garden flowers.

The difficulty as to the State Capital continued, and was a source of much discord.

On Tuesday an injunction was laid by Judge Redman on the State officers who were about to remove the public archives from San Jose.

The Legislature had determined on meeting at Sacramento, and assembled there for the first time on the 16th January.

They arrived in a body per steamer from Valjeo, on the 14th, and were welcomed with shouts by the people. It had given quite an impulse to business in Sacramento, which was more animated than for many months past.

The trial of Capt. Waterman and his mate is still progressing on other indictments. The crew of the Challenge were to be put on trial for mutiny about the middle of January.

Gold coins of the denomination of \$50 are to be issued.

Five thousand letters, principally to New York, and mailed for the steamer of Nov. 15th, were unaccountably returned to the post office at San Francisco from Panama. Gov. McDougal has been fined \$1000 for contempt of court.

The settlers and miners convention was in session at San Francisco.

Business prospects in Marysville were good. A piece of gold bearing quartz, weighing about six pounds, had been taken from the Kentucky ridge, near Newton, supposed to contain about \$2000 of gold of the richest kind.

The papers contain Gov. Bigler's inaugural address, and Lt. Gov. Purdy's address to the Senate. Neither contain anything of much importance. Gov. Bigler contends that the mines should be as free as air.

The California says the Indian war in the southern portion of the State, has at length been terminated. The Executive of the State has issued an order to Gen. Raines, commanding him to proceed immediately to San Diego and disband the volunteer force called into requisition by Gov. Bean.

On the night of the 5th of February, a most destructive conflagration occurred at the city of San Juan, Nicaragua, by which one third of the most populated part of the city was destroyed.

WHEAT.—We learn from Judge Divine a resident in Santa Clara valley, that several farmers in that section of the State are making preparations for sowing wheat, and that probably two thousand acres of this grain will be put in this winter.

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